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BY FRANK P. MAC LENNAN.

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FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The State Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that great news organization for exclusive afternoon publication in Topeka.
The news is received in the State Journal building over wires for this sole purpose, busy through the entire day. A complete copy of the night report is also received.

While Chicago is engaged in widening the river bearing her name, it might be as well to improve the fire guards, also.

Among the resolutions made today probably there will be one on the part of her friends to rescue Miss Stone from captivity.

After all the Christmas giving there is still a big surplus in the United States treasury and a matter of $200,000,000 or so to be divided in dividends and for payment of interest.

Perhaps England is ashamed to give up in South Africa any sooner than she did in America at the time of the revolution. If she has her mind set that way she still has more than four years of fighting before her.

The business of arresting persons suspected of having had a hand in the assassination of Goebel, has been suspended temporarily in Kentucky, while the state attends to the business of electing a United States senator.

About all that was left of Sullwell's once magnificent railroad property in Kansas City was sold at auction yesterday. He is already hard at work accumulating another lot of the same sort in various parts of the continent.

The determination of the United States government, on discovering that $7,000,000 will pay the actual damage on account of the Chinese troubles, to return the $18,000,000 balance of indemnity to China can make little difference in the long run. Ultimately we will get the other $18,000,000 in the way of business.

It is estimated that the January disbursements for interest and dividends throughout the United States will reach the total of $225,000,000, the largest in the country's history. The American people had an unusually expensive Christmas, according to the trade returns but they have money left. The circulation of over $200,000,000 constitutes a bright outlook for another prosperous year.

During eleven months of the year 1901 American exports of agricultural products amounted in value to $845,678,750, as against $802,136,713 for the corresponding period of the preceding twelvemonth. Exports of manufactured goods fell off during this time from $408,529,105 in 1900 to $362,392,181 in 1901. More than one-half of this decline was in the single item of copper, exports of which in eleven months of 1900 were $54,184,645, as against $30,279,548 in eleven months of the year just closing. The decline in iron and steel exports, using similar data of comparison, was $25,512,881.

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

In a review of the business of the past year the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune says:

The year closes as it opened, in unexampled prosperity and most wonderful activity in every line of manufacturing. And yet during the year a number of occurrences which would have upset business completely and perhaps have produced a panic which for general destructiveness would have stood alone did no harm. Among these happenings were the great Northern Pacific corner with the accompanying panic, the great strike among the steel workers, the bad failure of the corn crop, the assassination of the president and the late collapse in copper stocks, which in ordinary times would have meant dire disaster in many of the big cities. But, in spite of all this, general business was not seriously impaired by these disturbances, nor have the speculative markets been seriously hampered by the unusual changes and acts.

Five years have passed since the first election of William McKinley. The boom began at that time. It has continued to this day and to all appearances is not near the end. So far as can be foreseen at this time there is not a cloud in the business sky. The railroads are taxed to the utmost and the iron and steel industry is crowded with orders, in some cases the capacity being engaged until well into the fall months of the coming year. The farmers are in most excellent condition, financially speaking, and with another good year will constitute the wealth of the country.

But it is well to say in this review of the past that predictions concerning the future are not altogether reliable. From this great period of prosperity a reaction may be expected. Trade and manufacturing have always had their ups and downs. The one follows the other as the night follows the day, but not with the same precision in time. But the country now is so much wealthier and is on a financial foundation so much more enduring that it is no longer subject to influences which in former times would have shaken it from center to circumference in a business way. If one crop fails now it has but small effect, for others may, at the same time, be record breaking. Over and above all this, however, is the fact that the country is on a solid financial basis and by no means a great debtor country. Of course, many American securities are held abroad, securities of the best class, but on the other hand there is not much doubt that American balances abroad are vastly greater at this time than ever before. This is well shown by the fact that gold does not flow abroad now except under inducements offered by foreign bankers. In other words, it does not go because it has to, but because it is a profitable business to send it abroad.

The money market is still firm, but the disbursements of interest and dividends will have a good effect. Rates should then be easier. The disbursements will be unusually heavy. In fact, a record may be broken. It is estimated that in the three big cities of the east, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, there will be given to bond holders and stock owners a sum approximating $200,000,000.

A SHIP SUBSIDY ARGUMENT.

[From the Detroit Journal.]

In a speech in Boston, Senator Hanna, speaking in advocacy of the ship subsidy bill, said that we are paying $200,000,000 annually into the pockets of foreign ship owners. "No country on the face of the globe but the United States could stand that drain," he exclaimed. Senator Hanna will be alarmed even more if he considers the total value of our imports. They drain this country to the amount of nearly one billion dollars annually, but we seem to stand the bleeding process pretty well. Perhaps it is because, on the whole, the goods imported are made for us by foreigners for less money than we should expend if we made them ourselves. This is true of ocean freighting; the foreigners are glad to do it for us at lower rates than we could do it for ourselves in many cases.

If the ship owner abroad is satisfied with 4 per cent on his investment, while we can take an amount equal to what he has invested and make 6 or 10 per cent on it, why invest our surplus in ships or ask aid of the national purse to build up a merchant marine?

Senator Hanna said that vessels owned in England had been taken for transport service, "while the raw materials from our mines, etc., are lying on our docks awaiting transportation."

The fact is that ocean freights are low, and that ships out of commission can be seen lying at our wharves unable to get cargoes. This is so notorious that it is charitable to suppose Senator Hanna simply made up his argument without inquiry into the facts.

Again his own contention defeats his object. If subsidized English vessels can, for war purposes, be withdrawn from carrying merchandise and raw materials to the extent that commerce is interfered with, the primary justification for subsidies is defeated.

If we cannot build and sail ships in competition with the foreigner except at a loss, the fact of loss is not changed by forcing the general taxpayer to make up the difference between the cost of running a foreign built ship and one built and manned at home. The burden of loss is simply shifted from a few shoulders to many shoulders. If we are to justify such an act under the general welfare clause of the constitution, it must be shown that an appropriation in the form of a subsidy is for the general welfare and not merely for the benefit of a few.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Under the above caption the New York Journal summarizes the report of the isthmian canal commission, and comments thereon as follows:

The report of the commission is written with no apparent bias in favor of either, but states impartially the advantages and disadvantages of each.

It appears that it would take eight years to finish the Panama canal, besides two years for preparation, or ten years in all. The Nicaragua canal can be finished in six years after the two-year preparatory period is over, making a net saving of two years. The benefits to our commerce of an open waterway for those two years ought properly to be deducted from the cost of the Nicaragua canal or added to that of the one at Panama.

The Panama canal would be much shorter than that of Nicaragua, and would have a lower summit elevation, fewer locks and less curvature.

It would be traversed by a deep draught vessel in twelve hours, against thirty-three by the rival route.

It would cost $1,350,000 less a year to maintain than the Nicaragua canal, which is equivalent to 3 per cent interest on a capital expenditure of $45,000,000.

It would be a shorter route for commerce between our Atlantic ports and the west coast of South America.

These are practically all the advantages of the Panama route.

On the other hand, the Nicaragua route would save a day in the voyage between our Pacific coast and any ports on the Atlantic, whether in America or in Europe.

It would make the same saving between our Atlantic ports and China, Japan and the Philippines.

It would save nearly two days in the transit between our Gulf ports and the Pacific.

The Nicaragua route would also be better for sailing vessels on account of the uncertainty of the winds in the Bay of Panama.

The commission calls attention to the fact that a canal by the Panama route would be simply a means of communication between the two oceans. There would be no prospect of any considerable commercial or industrial development in the region through which it would pass. On the other hand, "a canal by the Nicaragua route would bring Nicaragua and a large portion of Costa Rica, and other Central American states, into close and easy communication with the United States and with Europe. The intimate business relations that would be established with the people of the United States during the period of construction, by the expenditure of vast sums of money in these states, and the use of American products and manufactures, would be likely to continue after the completion of the work, to the benefit of our manufacturing, agricultural and other interests."

Moreover, there is little danger to health on the Nicaragua route. The conditions on the isthmus of Panama are favorable to epidemics.

Finally, the cost of building the Nicaragua canal from the beginning is estimated at $189,864,062. The cost of finishing the Panama canal, after all the hundreds of millions that have been spent upon it, would be $144,233,358. Thus, if we were to get the Panama ditch in its present state for nothing, it would cost us only about $45,000,000 less to finish it than it would to build the Nicaragua canal outright.

As the French company at Panama wants $109,141,500 for this property, the cost of a completed canal by that route would be $63,510,796 more than one by way of Nicaragua. Besides, there are complications at Panama in the way of securing the necessary authority which do not exist on the other route.

The commission does not mention one other consideration which absolutely clinches its position in favor of the Nicaragua route. That is the matter of strategic advantage.

A canal by the Panama route would save us any more voyages of the Oregon around South America, but it would serve no other military purpose. A Nicaragua canal would be a naval base of incomparable value. A fleet could rest in fresh water in Lake Nicaragua ready to descend upon either ocean in case of need, and at either end of the canal that fleet would be several hundred miles nearer to our home ports than it would be at the isthmus of Panama.

These are things that must be taken into account as well as merely commercial considerations. They would make the Nicaragua route the only one to choose, even if the Frenchmen should knock off $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 from the price they ask for their property at Panama.

Our way now lies absolutely clear before us. We are told that we did not knew whether the Nicaragua canal was practicable. We sent two commissions down there to find out, and they told us that it was.

We were told that we could not begin the work without a new treaty with England. We have that treaty.

We were told that we ought not to embark on such an undertaking without being sure that we could not do better at Panama. We appointed another commission, which has settled that point.

We have money enough in the treasury to build the canal without issuing a bond.

And now what possible excuse for further delay can there be?

MISS ANTHONY ON MARRIAGE.

Commenting upon the large decrease in the number of marriages in Rochester in 1901, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran advocate of woman suffrage, who is now nearly 82 years old, says:

"I think one reason for the decrease is the increased intelligence of woman. In the old days women were married at 16, and until they arrived at 40 their one aim seemed to be to give birth to a child every year or two. The heydey of their lives was spent in hopeless toil and worry and they became old long before their time. This world needs fewer children and those better taken care of and better born and bred.

"A woman who marries a man and finds that he is a drunkard or a wicked man is committing one of the worst sins against society if she continues to live with that man. One of the greatest crimes is to bring children into the world under such circumstances. The woman should get a divorce and see to it that she does not rush into another such alliance."

GLOBE SIGHTS.

[From the Atchison Globe.]

Ever notice how, in winter, you become sick for a brass band?

If you keep all the traditions dusted off, you will have roast goose at New Year's.

Bob Brown's wife may forgive him, but she will never forgive her sister who ran off with him.

Speaking about time flying; we didn't get accustomed to writing it 1901 until a few days ago.

We have never had as great troubles in the day time as we have imagined when lying awake at nights.

The average Atchison man keeps his good nature when asked to buy anything except tickets to the University glee club.

When a man's clothes need mending, those who see it never mention it unless his wife is addicted to the card-playing habit.

How lucky a man is after quitting smoking! A man who quit recently put a nickel in a slot machine today and won ten cigars.

We have wondered that some church doesn't give a potato supper. It would be more attractive than an oyster supper, potatoes being so high.

After failing to be a satisfactory brother, a man has one chance left with his sister, and that is to become a satisfactory uncle to her children.

Whenever we see a young man surrounded by girls, we think of the days when he will be old, and there will not be a soul to brush the crumbs off his coat.

When a man and his wife dress for a party at the same time, it means that she is kept busy waiting on him, and throws on a few articles and hairpins between times.

The average woman has the sentiment so completely boiled out of her by daily hardships that she can't conceive why any woman isn't satisfied with life whose husband doesn't object no matter what she charges to him at the stores.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

Pipe dreams are not restricted to plumbers.

Lots of fellows are overwhelmed by too many ancestors.

Spring openings in pocketbooks are in evidence all the year round.

Superstitious people consider it a bad break to crack a looking glass.

The ash man may not be particularly melancholy, but he is often in the dumps.

When a man wants to stop smoking let him buy his wife some new curtains.

The man who is sandbagged and robbed of every penny is knocked centless.

The perfumery counter in a department store is always a scenter of attraction.

The produce merchant cannot corner the egg market without getting the lay of the land.

No, Maude, dear, we should scarcely classify the laundryman as being identified with the iron business.

"Whenever I see a bald-headed man," said the wig-maker, "I feel like bringing him to the scratch."

Nell—"Mrs. Newrich seems to have grown strangely reticent." Belle—"Yes; somebody told her that talk was cheap."

Tommy—"Say, Pop." Tommy's Pop—"Well, what is it?" Tommy—"Pop, what is the feminine gender of hymn-book?"

Blobbs—"She is such a positive girl." Slobbs—"That didn't prevent her from giving me a negative answer when I proposed."

Nell—"He told me I was worth my weight in gold." Bell—"Gracious! After a while you will begin to believe you're in Miss Stone's class."

Mrs. Muggins—"Have the Backbites much bric-a-brac?" Mrs. Buggins—"I understand they have a good many family jars."

An opera singer had his choice
Of masters two to serve.
Said he: "I'd rather lose my voice
Than lose my nerve!"

A New Year Resolution.

[Mary E. Wilkins in the People's Home Journal.]

My brother Lemuel married Mehitable Pierce when he was quite along in years. Nobody thought he'd ever get married at all, any more'n my brother Reuben and Silas. The three had lived together and kept bachelors' hall ever since our mother died. I was married and away from home long before she died. I didn't know how they would get along at first, but all of the boys had been used to helpin' ma a good deal, and they were real handy, and when I asked if they wasn't goin' to have a housekeeper, they wouldn't hear to it. They said they wasn't going to have no strange women round in ma's place, nohow. So Silas he took hold and did the washin' and ironin' and Reuben did the sweepin', and Lemuel, he was the youngest, next to me, did the cookin'. He could cook a dinner equal to any woman, and his pies beat mine. My husband said so, and I had to give in they did.

Well, they seemed to get on so nice, and none of 'em had ever seemed to think much about the girls, not even when they was boys, that I must say I was astonished when Lemuel he up and got married to Mehitable Pierce. She was a little along in years, too, rather more so than Lemuel, and a dreadful smart piece. She was good lookin' and she had property, but she was dreadful smart and up an' comin'. I could never see how Lemuel ever got the courage to ask her to have him, he was always a kind of mild spoken little fellow. Reuben he declared he didn't. He vowed that Mehitable asked him herself. He said he knew it for a fact, and he said it with the tears rollin' down his cheeks. Reuben was the oldest and he'd always been terrible fond of Lemuel. "That poor boy would never have got in sech a fix ef that woman hadn't up an' asked him, an' he didn't have spunk enough to say 'no,'" said Reuben, and he swallered hard.

Mehitable had a nice house of her own that her father left her, all furnished and everything, so of course Lemuel he went to live with her, and Mehitable's house was pretty near where I lived, so I could see everything that was goin' on. It wa'n't very long before I said to Hannah Morse, my husband's old maid sister that lives with us and teaches school, that I believed Lemuel was henpecked, though I hadn't anythin' against Mehitable.

"I don't see what else anybody that married Mehitable Pierce would expect," said Hannah. She spoke real sharp for her. I've always kind of wondered if Hannah would have had Lemuel if he'd asked her. "Well," said I, "I hope poor Lemuel will be happy. He's always been such a good, mild, willin' boy that it does seem a pity for him to be rode over rough-shod, and have all the will he ever did have trodden into the dust."

"Well, that is what will happen, of I'll miss my guess," said Hannah Morse. For a long while I thought she was right. It was really pitiful to see Lemuel. He didn't have no more liberty nor will of his own than a 5 year old boy, and not so much. Mehitable wouldn't let him do this and that, and if there was anythin' he wanted to do, she was sot against it, and he'd always give right in. Many's the time Lemuel has run over to my house, and his wife come racin' to the fence and screamed after him to come home, and he'd start up as scared as he could be. And many's the time I've been in there, and he'd start to go out, and she'd tell him to set down, and he'd set without a murmur.

Mehitable she bought all his clothes, an' she favored long-tailed coats, and he bein' such a short man, never looked well in 'em, and she wouldn't let him have store shirts and collars, but made them herself, and she didn't have very good patterns, she used her father's old ones, and he wasn't no such built man as Lemuel, and I know he suffered everything, both in his pride an' his feelin's. Lemuel began to look real downtrod. He didn't seem like half such a man as he did, and the queerest thing about it was: Mehitable didn't 'pear to like the work of her own hands, so to speak.

One day she asked to me about it. "I dunno what 'tis," said she, "but Lemuel he don't seem to have no go ahead and no ambition and no will of his own. He tries to please me, but it don't seem as if he had grit enough even for that. Sometimes I think he ain't well, but I dunno what ails him. I've been real careful of him. He's worn thick flannels, and he's had wholesome victuals; I never let him have pie."

"Lemuel was always dreadful fond of pie," I said. I felt kind of sorry, for I remembered how fond poor Lemuel had always been of mother's pies, and what good ones he used to make himself.

"I know it," said Mehitable. "He wanted to make some himself when we were first married, but I vetoed that. I wasn't goin' to have a man messin' round makin' pies, and I wasn't goin' to have him eatin' of 'em after they were made. Pies ain't good for him. But I declare I dunno what does make him act so kind of spiritless. I told him today I thought he'd better make a resolution for the New Year and stick to it, and see if it wouldn't put some spunk into him."

Pretty soon she went home. I could see she was real kind of troubled. She always did think a good deal of Lemuel in spite of everything.

The next day was New Year's, and in the afternoon Mehitable came in again. She didn't have her sewing as she generally did, she was a very industrious woman. She jest sat down and begun twisting the fringe of her shawl as if she was real nervous. Her face was puckered up, too. "I don't know what to make of Lemuel," she said, finally.

"Why, what's the matter?" said I.

"He says he's made a resolution for the New Year," said she, "and that he's goin' to keep it."

"Well, what is it?" said I.

"I dunno," said she.

"Well, if it's a good one you don't care, do you," said I, "and it could't be anything but a good one if my brother made it."

"I dunno what it is," said she.

"Won't he tell?"

"No, he won't. I can't get a word out of him about it. He don't act like himself."

Well, I must say I never saw such a change as come over Mehitable and Lemuel after that. He wouldn't tell what his resolution was, and she couldn't make him, though she almost went down on her knees. It begun to seem as if she was fairly changing characters with Lemuel, though she had a spell of bein' herself more'n ever at first, tryin' to force him to tell what the resolution was. Then she gave that up, and she never asked him where he was goin', an' he could come in my house an' set jest as long as he wanted to, and she bought him a short-tailed coat and some store collars and shirts, and he looked like another man. He got to stayin' down to the store nights an' talkin' politics with the other men real loud. I heard him myself one night and I couldn't believe it was Lemuel.

Well, Lemuel he never gave in, and he never told till the next New Year's day, when he'd said he'd tell her then. I'd got most as curious as Mehitable myself by that time, and New Year's mornin' I run over real early—they wasn't through breakfast. I knew the minute I saw them that he hadn't told. He said he wouldn't until he was through his breakfast. He was most through—was finishing up with a big piece of mince pie, and he'd made it himself, too. When he'd swallowed the last mouthful he looked up and he laughed, real pleasant and sweet, and yet with more manliness than I'd ever seen in him.

"I 'spose you want to know what that New Year's resolution was?" said Lemuel.

"I guess I can stand it a while longer," said Mehitable. Now the time had come she didn't want to act too eager, but I showed out jest what I felt.

"For the land sake, Lemuel Babbit, what was it?" said I.

Lemuel he laughed again. "Well, it wasn't much of anything," he said, in his gentle drawlin' way. "I didn't make no resolution, really."

"What, Lemuel Babbit!" cried Mehitable.

"No," said he: "I couldn't think of none to make, so I made a resolution not to tell that I hadn't made any."

COURT SUSTAINS MERGER.

Anti-Trust Forces Fare Badly in Hands of a Federal Judge.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 1.—Judge William Lochren, of the United States circuit court yesterday dissolved the temporary injunction issued in the case of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway company by Judge Elliott, of the district court of Hennepen county, Monday.

Judge Lochren refused to allow a supersedeas bond in any amount to be given. Attorney W. A. Lancaster, representing Mr. Power, the plaintiff asked the court:

"Does your honor mean to say that the damage which would result to the Northern Pacific Railway company if an appeal from your order dissolving the temporary injunction was taken and a supersedeas bond staying proceedings were filed would be so great that a bond could not be given large enough to reimburse the defendant?"

"As the granting of a supersedeas," the judge replied, "is discretionary with the court I decline to permit the staying of the proceedings, or the force of the order by a supersedeas bond on appeal."

Judge Lochren held that the Northern Pacific was acting within the authority of its charter, of the contract entered into between it and its stockholders as incorporated in the certificates of preferred stock and of the agreement into November 13, in attempting to retire the $75,000,000 of preferred stock in the manner alleged by Mr. Power.

HIS $1,000,000 POLICY.

George Vanderbilt the Only Man in United States So Insured.

New York, Jan. 1.—The death in Chicago of Frank H. Peavey, the "Elevator King" of Minneapolis, leaves George Vanderbilt the only man in the United States who carries a million-dollar life insurance policy.

Until two years ago Mr. Vanderbilt was the only holder of so large a policy. Then Mr. Peavey took out one for the same sum in the same company, the Mutual Life of New York.

Mr. Vanderbilt's first premium was $35,000, while Mr. Pavey had paid an annual premium of $48,390 since April 28, 1900.

In 1892 James J. Hill paid the same company a single premium of $136,350 for a policy and annuity, which still stands as the largest premium ever paid.

The estate of Mr. Peavey will realize a profit of $903,220 on an investment of $96,780 in cash.

HOYT'S NEW BANK.

Substantial Business Concern to Start January 15.

Hoyt, Jan. 1.—By January 15 this town will have a new bank running in full blast with a paid up capital of $5,000. The Woodwards, a father and two sons are interested. C. M. Woodward, of Sioux City, Iowa, will be the cashier. O. D. Woodward, who has made so much money in the Kansas City auditorium will hold some of the stock. The building will be neatly furnished and the concern will undoubtedly do a good business.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

[From the Chicago News.]

The hotel runner doesn't run the hotel.

The grammar of "speaking eyes" is never questioned.

Lucky is the girl who marries the best man at the wedding.

The man who has the "big head" invariably wears a small hat.

Reputation may be a bubble, but the best is never made by a blower.

Just when a man flatters himself that he has reached his prime he begins to get bald.

Hope, says a poet, is a fair woman. That is probably why hope so often disappoints us.

It is the man born with a silver spoon in his mouth who contributes most to the support of the dentist.

It is often hard to convince a girl that the marriage of her father and mother was the result of a love affair.

A St. Louis messenger boy has just inherited a large fortune. As a matter of course it will be against his principles to run through with it.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

[From the New York Press.]

Life is a joke just as long as you are the joker.

The Lord made good women to show us how different men are.

Most men can stand success better than success can stand them.

The way a man parts his hair has a great deal to do with whether a woman thinks he is a gentleman or not.

Most women's idea of an interesting man is one who will flatter them into insensibility or that they wouldn't like to have their daughters know.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

City Ticket Office
Union Pacific R. R., 525 Kansas ave.

Every Exertion a Task Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—without appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

NEW CRAWFORD THEATER.

THIS AFTERNOON AND TONIGHT,
Miss Gertrude Coghlan, impersonating "Becky Sharp," in the dramatization of Thackeray's
"Vanity Fair."
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

THURSDAY, January 2.
The Frawley Company presents William Gillette's great military play,
"Secret Service."
The theatrical event of the season. Prices $1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c.

One Merry Night,
Friday, January 3—The furiously funny Farce.
A WISE MEMBER. "It's the Limit."
An exceptional cast, including—
Miss Laura Evans, of Topeka.
Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Seats on sale Wednesday.

Saturday, Jan. 4th. Matinee and Night.
THE WELCOME FAVORITE,
Yon Yonson!
Presented by a Perfect Company of Players, Complete Scenic Environments, Bewildering Mechanical Effects.
A Laugh in Every Line, and the lines are close together.
PRICES—Matinee, 15c for Children. Adults—25c and 35c.
Night—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

MONDAY EVE., Jan. 6.
The Gigantic Fun Feast,
"PAPA'S BABY"
With Watson, Hutchings and Edwards, the Nichols Sisters, and a great cast.
Prices—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

One Night Only—Tuesday, January 7.
RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S
Georgia Minstrels.
50—PEOPLE—50
Watch for Big Parade at 2:30 P. M.
Prices—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

NEW TAX LAW.

One Is Recommended by Gov. Odell of New York

In His Annual Message to the Legislature.

ASKS GREATER POWER

For the State Board of Tax Commissioners

To Prevent Excessive as Well as Too Low Assessment.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1—Governor Odell devotes a considerable space in his message to a discussion particularly applicable to New York city. In one division of the message the governor observes that "the almost total abolition of state taxes will bring home to the taxpayer the fact that his expenditures are to be peculiarly local and if they are excessive the remedy rests with him to rebuke those who are charged with the administration of his local affairs."

The legislature is recommended to frame a law which will give the state board of tax commissioners greater power to enforce the rule against excessive, as well as low assessments and to make the state board a reviewing court to investigate and correct inequalities in the matter of assessments and thus become not only a mediator as between counties of the state but also to serve to protect the rights of individuals in each locality.

The governor also suggests that there should be a safe margin to enable each local legislative body to absolutely fix and determine the percentage of total income to be expended for saalries.

"In looking over the salary list of the city of New York," he says, "it will be found that there are several officials who receive a larger salary than the governor of the state, or the cabinet officers of the United States and it can not be claimed with any degree of truth that the services rendered are always commensurate with the compensation given."

Discussing the correlated subjects of sumptuary legislation and local option, the governor says in part:

"Local option as it relates to the liquor traffic is understood as meaning that in all communities other than cities the inhabitants thereof shall have the right to determine whether liquor shall be sold in such communities six days of the week and upon the determination of that question the excise department predicates its administration. This right was given because before the enactment of the present excise law, it was within the power of the voters or of the appointing authorities in the municipalities and villages to absolutely prohibit the sale of liquor by electing or appointing a board opposed to the granting of such license. It is a well known fact that in the original draft of the state constitution, the same rights as to local option were sought to be given the municipalities and that they do not possess them is due to the opposition of their own representatives. There can be no objection to submitting this same question to the voters of the cities if it is so desired, as it would be treating all parts of the state alike. But if by local option is meant the right to determine whether the doors of the saloons may legally remain open on Sundays, then a different proposition is presented and a departure is proposed from the fixed rules, which have governed the administration of our excise laws, and it then becomes a question which concerns not only a particular city, but every section of our state. Each locality owes to all others a due regard for their rights and convictions, and their moral and physical comfort. No such departure should, therefore be sanctioned, nor power delegated to localities touching, as this would upon the fundamental principles which have had their growth from the foundation of our country, unless clearly desired by a majority of the people of the state. Before submitting a referendum to the cities, the whole question should be passed upon by the people at large in the same manner as were the provisions, which gave the mayors the right of veto and other features of home rule now guaranteed them by the constitution enacted in 1894.

"If open saloons should be authorized in cosmopolitan cities, demands would soon follow for licenses from other branches of business, and might reach an extent that would arouse the conscience of every man and every woman in our commonwealth who believe not only in a day of rest but in rendering to God, who has blessed us as a nation, the homage that is due to Him."

The excessive cost of receiverships of public or semi-public institutions is give attention in the message, the evils of the present system being illustrated by the fact that the total expenses involved in the liquidation of the affairs of seventy corporations during the past ten years have been $1,666,223.84. The governor therefore recommends "the amendment of the banking and insurance laws so as to provide that all proceedings affecting insurance and banking corporations under the control of the state banking and insurance departments shall not only be instituted by such departments respectively, but that they shall be placed absolutely under their control during the liquidation."

The governor expresses his approval of the proposition to make the tax upon mortgages on realty 5 mills, which will produce an annual revenue of $3,000,000 and increase the revenues from indirect taxation to an amount almost equal to the annual requirements of the state.

In order to remedy the evasion of tax laws by corporations, the governor suggests that local assessors be given authority to compel corporations to furnish lists of stock holdings.

Concerning the canal situation, the governor recommends that two propositions be submitted to the people. The first of these is that the locks be enlarged to a one thousand ton barge capacity and the construction of a nine foot channel from the Hudson river to Rexford flats. The second proposition is that the canal be deepened to a uniform depth of nine feet. The cost of carrying out the latter project would be $15,076,736.

The governor also recommends that no railway company be permitted to cross canal bridges unless an agreement is made to strengthen and keep in repair the structure.

In view of the fact that had President McKinley survived the assault of Czolgosz the latter could only have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, Governor Odell recommends that on a charge of assault with intent to kill a sentence of twenty-five years be imposed.

The governor recommends that the divorce laws be amended so that a decree shall not be absolute until six months after it is granted.

In directing attention to the excessive and increasing cost of maintaining public institutions, Gov. Odell seeks "to impress upon the legislature that the time has come to call a halt and to demonstrate that many of our charitable asylums are not run so much for the benefit of the inmates, as for the exposition of peculiar and sentimental ideas that should have no part in the management of our public institutions."

A change in the matter of commitment of insane persons is recommended so that where relatives or friends are able to support those harmlessly insane they may not become a burden on the state.

Amendment of the penal code is recommended to the end that the hearing of capital cases on appeals may not be delayed so as to defeat the ends of justice.

STAHL WON'T QUIT

Will Continue to Seize Liquor in Spite of Hazen.

Says That He Has a Right to Do So.

Chief Stahl stated this morning that he would continue to seize liquor found in joints in spite of the ruling of Judge Hazen on the search and seizure law.

"I claim that I have the right to seize liquor, and hold it until after the trial, to be used as evidence against the accused. I certainly have the right to seize and hold all other kinds of property in this manner and do not see why liquor should be any exception. I will not attempt to take bars. They are too heavy and hard to take care of."

"Are joints opening up in Topeka as a result of the recent decision?" was asked.

"Yes, they are. I believe that there was more keg beer sold in Topeka yesterday than for the past three months. I was told that three handsome bars were brought out of their hiding places yesterday and set up last night in three different places, ready for business today. This is probably true."

Chief Stahl has conferred with City Attorney Spencer in regard to the legality of seizing all liquors, beer pumps, glasses and other equipment found in joints, to be used as evidence, and Mr. Spencer is said to have advised him that he can do this legally. If the accused jointist is found guilty the liquor can be destroyed.

NOW SELLING ICE.

Mutual Company Begins Business With the New Year.

The Mutual Ice company today made the first delivery of ice under its contracts. The ice is now being shipped in from Kansas City. The company expects to continue securing the supply from outside the city, at least until a plant can be built.